

Richmond Times-Dispatch

THE TIMES, Founded 1888
THE DISPATCH, Founded 1850

Published every day in the year by The Times-Dispatch Publishing Company, Inc. Address all communications to THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Times-Dispatch Building, 16 South Tenth Street, Richmond, Va.

TELEPHONE, RANDOLPH 1
Publication Office 10 South Tenth Street
Richmond, Va. 1020 Hall Street
Petersburg, Va. 109 North 8th Street
Chesham, Va. 218 Eighth Street

HASBROOK, STORY & BROOKS, INC.
Special Advertising Representatives.
New York, 200 Fifth Avenue
Philadelphia, 1000 Market Street
Chicago, 233 North Dearborn Street

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
BY MAIL, One Six Three One
Postage Paid, Year, Mo., Mo., Mo.
Daily and Sunday, \$6.00 \$3.00 \$1.50 \$.55
Daily only, 4.00 2.00 1.00 .35
Sunday only, 2.00 1.00 .50 .25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg:
Daily with Sunday, one week, 15 cents
Daily without Sunday, one week, 10 cents
Sunday only, 5 cents

Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Manuscripts, and communications submitted for publication will not be returned unless accompanied by postage stamps.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1915.

Rights of the Strap-Hanger

A DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA jury has upheld the right of a street car strap-hanger to suspend himself from any portion of the car's interior that meets his fancy. The venturesome soul refused to yield to the conductor's command to "move up front," and in consequence was roughly handled. He sued for damages, and the jury has awarded him \$1,000.

It would seem that this is sound sense and good law. If a man must hang—and generally that is necessary in the rush hours—he ought to be allowed to hang where he lists and not be required to submit to corporate designation of the exact spot, as well as of the manner, of his suspension.

Of course, if the passenger is a real recalcitrant, he can leave the street car and patronize a jitney. In that event, however, if there should be an accident or other unpleasant consequences, he will not be likely to soothe his ruffled soul with a money bail.

Two French officials fell out about business, fought a duel near Paris, both drawing blood, and thus settled the dispute. Neither was seriously injured. Although their quarrel involved the interests of others, they only did the fighting, because it was their quarrel.

Several rulers of countries have fallen out about politics and geography. It is their quarrel. Millions of men have been drawn to fight for them. Why? These millions have no quarrel among themselves. Stories come from the front of common soldiers of posing armies occasionally meeting and changing handshakes.

Why not let those whose quarrel it is go settle the difference like men? The world would cheer to the echo. It would be a magnificent spectacle. A speculator with exclusive gate rights could erect a fence and make a billion of dollars. If all the magnificent stirrers up of ugly blood weltered, the nations need not care a whoop. But it honestly is a shame to sacrifice a perfectly good blunder, carpenter, mule driver, mechanic, plumber, singer, poet, painter, just because some individuals with crowns on their heads have decided to muss up the party.

"How Much Typhoid Is Wanted?" THAT is a very pertinent question that has just been put by the State Health Department to the people of Virginia. "How much typhoid fever does Virginia want this summer?" asks the board, and then proceeds to show that the typhoid rate is, in fact, controllable by the popular will.

The road to exemption, or practical exemption, from this scourge is a plain and simple one. To follow it, careful attention must be paid to water and milk supplies and to sewerage disposal. "Swat the fly," one of the favorite reads for the fly is a busy and indefatigable carrier of typhoid germs. Typhoid is a department points out, is primarily and essentially a fly disease. Its silence on any large scale is a disgrace to a civilized community. No investment yields larger returns than that made to provide a family or a collection of families with pure water and a modern sewerage disposal plant. Increased efficiency and productivity, to view the matter in its purely material aspect, he returns within a few years are manifold. The Health Department's warning should be spread broadcast and nowhere neglected.

A Slam at the Baldheads OF all the fanatics that ever lectured, perhaps Professor Winfield S. Hall, of Northwestern University Medical School, is the worst—and then again perhaps he is a wise man. He lectured to 600 bachelors on "Choosing a Wife." He said many things of the same old sort, and then faded away without any appreciable effect on the bachelors. But it was not in his lecture that the striking statement appeared, but in the introduction, to wit:

I don't see any baldheads in the audience, so I take it for granted you are all good candidates for marriage.

In the name of the baldheads, we protest. There are baldheads in an insane asylum? No, we dispute the record and demand his instant release! Are there many baldheads in jail, in the penitentiary? Never mind mentioning Jack Rose; he was clever enough to keep out. Anyhow, he was an exception. The bald-headed man, if for no other reason than his easy identification, is ordinarily a ne citizen, keeping the laws in daylight, as to his matrimonial qualifications, the stars without the slightest basis in reason. Every bald-headed man in Christendom should arise in his seat and line out a hymn of denunciation.

America's Peace on Dangerous Ground DESTRUCTION by a German submarine of a Dutch merchantman, following the seizure of other vessels belonging to that country, must create a condition of extreme unrest throughout Holland. Certainly it brings home to us in the United States how

strongly the German method of enforcing a food embargo against Britain and France menaces our peace.

If a vessel flying the Dutch flag and manned by a Dutch crew may be deliberately sunk, not as a matter of accident, but after full investigation, there is no reason why a like fate should not befall a ship carrying the Stars and Stripes. It may happen any day—at almost any moment—and the American crew, left to shift for themselves in small boats on the open sea, may not have the luck that attended the crew of the Medea.

Germany already has been warned that if any of her anticipated "accidents" resulted in the destruction of American property and American lives, she "would be held strictly accountable." How much more rigid must the accountability be when accident cannot even be pretended!

We are on dangerous ground. Fortunately for our peace and happiness, cool heads direct and strong hands steer our bark of state. We shall not permit any resentment to dictate a departure from the course neutrality prescribes, but neutrality has its limits—and so has endurance. That these are facts, unless she mends her ways, Germany may discover to her cost.

The Miracle Man in Journalism

IN the line of miracles the Washington Post has no compeer. It has told, in an editorial article of March 24, of such wonderful events that our eyes still pop with amazement. But, since the Washington Post narrates them, they must be true.

Thus we are informed that the derangement of American business conditions, from which the country is now recovering, is due singly and solely to the tariff. The European war has nothing whatever to do with it. The most gigantic event in the history of mankind has had no disturbing effect on American trade. The destruction of the entire commerce of the earth would not affect it; nothing could do that with tinkering with the tariff. Every American bill flows from the Underwood act. Indeed, viewed through protectionist eyes, it is probable that the present war was brought on by the revision of the tariff. According to the Republican spellbinders of the ancient regime, the panic of 1893 resulted from the Wilson act of 1894, so it would not be strange if the Underwood act of 1913 caused the war of 1914. The Lord is displeased with the world because the Democrats have laid sacrilegious hands on the sacred tariff. We are lucky that He didn't precipitate judgment day.

Such miracles as the Post narrates! It complains that the Underwood act has greatly reduced custom receipts. Because of this reduction in revenue, due solely to the tariff, the governments resort to direct taxation. The war cut off imports from Germany, Austria and other nations? Absurd! The war has nothing to do with it. If the Payne-Aldrich act were in force, imports would come in as usual. It may seem passing strange that the Underwood act has so reduced receipts, since, according to Republican statements, high protection has a tendency to exclude imports and tariff reduction to enormously increase them. But the Post says differently.

But this is not the really strange thing—the miracle. The miracle is that, while imports and custom duties have fallen off enormously, the Underwood act is exposing American manufacturers and American labor to the ruinous competition of Europe. Although we are buying no goods of any amount from Europe, yet American industries are being driven out of business by the reduced tariff. Although our exports were \$50,000,000 greater for the first two weeks of March than our imports, American labor is being reduced to starvation by the pauper labor abroad—doubtless, by that of Germany and Austria. Doubtless, German goods are now driving all American products from our markets. The war? It doesn't exist. It is a mere delusion. The only catastrophe that has happened is the wicked Underwood tariff. In spite of our enormous exports and the great influx of gold, the Underwood act has ruined the country.

Oh! when it comes to manufacturing miracles, the Post is second to none. Go way back, Jonah, and hang your head in shame.

The Vice Commission's Stand

DOUBTLESS there is in Richmond, as has been suggested, some purpose to slur the work of the Vice Commission or to discredit its members. That purpose has little respectable backing, and, doubtless, will cause neither surprise nor distress to those it seeks to injure.

No one can say, with truth or justice, that the labors of the commission have been conducted in any Pecksniffian spirit. The task, accepted as a patriotic duty by men and women who lead busy and useful lives, was performed with the least possible publicity or parade. Certainly those in the Police Department that the commission found it necessary to criticize or condemn, directly or by implication, have no ground of complaint, for it has been with apparent reluctance that the commission has yielded to a public demand and made its charges specific. That reluctance was a mistake, but it has been corrected.

The plain fact is that the investigation now to be made became inevitable at the moment the commission accepted the appointment. It never could have been evaded without leaving the police under popular suspicion. It is necessary to clear the air and pave the way for whatever reforms in personnel or system may be shown to be wise. The Vice Commission was merely one of the links in a logical chain.

The Russians, following up their victory, have improved the spelling of Przemysl, by knocking out a few superfluous consonants. We, however, favor further amendments, so that the fortress hereafter may be known as plain Pyl. It has been that to most of us all along.

The New Jersey Anti-Saloon League has protested against a chorus singing the drinking song from "Faust." This view of art probably will result in considerable additions to books and music placed under the ban.

Everybody will applaud Baltimore's efforts to rid herself of mosquitoes. We hope, however, that the Maryland city's inhospitability to the winged pests will not result in driving any of them down this way.

It has been a long time now since there has been an announcement of a candidacy for Governor. And the primaries only two years off!

After the plans of the prohibitionists are put into effect, Chicago probably will be referred to as the "Dry Wind."

SONGS AND SAWS

"The Day" in Italy.
"Oh, when will Italy forsake
The ways of peace for ways of strife?
When will the broad Trentino shake,
With her armed legions sprung to life?"

The answer is not hard to find
By those who with real zeal inquire:
"When she decides to leave behind
The frying pan and hit the fire."

The Psalmist Says:
While it is never too late to mend, there are some articles in this world that do not repay mending.
Economical.
She—What do you consider the principal advantage of the new dances?
He—The fact that they supply sufficient exercise in themselves to save the expense of gymnasium and golf links.

Too Restless.
"They tell me Jenks is going to be married again."
"Just like him, too—never content to leave well enough alone."

A Thin Disguise.
Grubbs—I see that West Virginia bootleggers have evaded the liquor quarantine by marking their goods "Explosive."
Stubbs—Well, their success is a reflection on the intelligence of the State officers. I don't see how the brand that was used could deceive any one familiar with the qualities of West Virginia whiskey.

Necessary Precaution.
"Life is just one long and risky road."
"Of course. It is constructed that way purposely, in order to keep nine-tenths of the human race from lying down and going to sleep."

The Wrong Sort.
"Why is the manager so angry with his players?"
"He discovered they had been hitting 'em up."

What—baseballs?
"No, highballs."

Hypocrisy.
The man who at his fate doth scoff,
And of past crimes still the praise,
Belike right now is better off
Than in those half-remembered days.

Chats With Virginia Editors

Says the Farmville Herald: "We are neither prophet nor son of one, but as the weather man lives after the oft-repeated failures, we are going to venture to say that Hon. William Jennings Bryan is preparing not only to toss his hat into the ring, but to jump into the next presidential race, with both feet and to make the fight on a one-plank platform, that of national-wide prohibition, and the man who beats him will have to turn out of bed early and stay up late. And don't forget that a side show stands near by the big tent—woman suffrage."

Now, Mr. Weather Man, laugh; Mr. Political Prophet, smile; but we hope to live long enough to tell you so." Well, retaining as we do a considerable affection for the Democratic party and all it has typified, we hope to live to say, "wrong again!"

"Spring is near at hand," says the Williamsburg Gazette. "Get ready to clean up and prepare for the summer. Remove the garbage pile, a prolific breeding place for flies. Pile up the old tin cans, the chinders and ashes of winter fires and prepare for the hot summer that is to come. A little cleanliness may save a life in your family. Sound and safe advice! It deserves to be followed."

"It is a knotty problem, is taxation," admits the Halifax Record-Advertiser. "And taking everything into consideration, the General Assembly of Virginia, in its extra session, has given us the best it could. This is only the beginning. It is a live question, and one that must be solved. There is much diversity of opinion. For instance, the Halifax Delegates did not agree, one voting for segregation, and the other against. There are strong arguments on both sides. Who is right? Experience alone will tell. No one can say, anyhow, that the Record-Advertiser falls in fairness or impartiality of statement. As it says, 'experience will tell.'"

Says the South Boston News, flourishing a metaphorical lash: "Politicians may be controlled by certain influences, but the people are controlled by a will of their own. Mark you that some of the present members of the Legislature are going to hunt other jobs the next go around." What on earth is the News talking about? And to whom does it issue this solemn warning?

Current Editorial Comment

The Italian Parliament has adjourned until May without committing the nation to a definite policy with regard to the war, but not without passing antileague and anticongress laws.

which were described by one Senator on the floor of Parliament as the last phase in the war preparations looking toward a realization of Italy's national aspirations "from which even the earthquake could not deter us." Hence, he concluded, "this law is virtually a bugle-call summoning the people to take up arms." Negotiations with Austria concerning the concessions demanded for continued neutrality are proceeding too slowly to satisfy the Italian nationalists. The impression is growing that Austria does not mean to cede the territory in dispute, but is merely seeking to gain time to perfect her defenses on the Italian frontier. The navy has threatened to stop ships in the Adriatic conveying supplies to Austria, and that all railway freight traffic with Germany by way of Switzerland has been stopped by the Italian government.—Philadelphia Press.

What the country needs is not a business men's agitation against government, as Mr. Root thinks, but a little more public spirit on the part of private business in adjusting itself to the country's standards of economic justice. The country is in a mood for "the rest and peace and reassurance" for which Mr. Cleveland pleaded. The kind of agitation that Mr. Root counsels on the part of "the men who elected McKinley" would provoke counteragitations and accentuate the misunderstandings and distrust which he deplores. What business needs most of all is to stop worrying about politics and go to work. That is the psychological cure for its troubles.—New York World.

An event of importance is the completion of the wireless station in the Panama Zone. Within a short time the United States will be in direct communication with the most distant parts of the world; in fact, the wireless stations to be established at San Francisco, Honolulu, Manila and Guam insure the sending of news around the world. Alaska also is included in the list of wireless stations, and the big plant at Arlington is to be improved. An idea of the capacity of these stations may be formed from the statement that the height of each of these stations at Panama is 600 feet. Congress, fortunately, appropriated money for the completion of the great chain of wireless plants. The value to the country of a system of communication which "bells the world and sweeps to their uttermost limits

the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans" cannot be estimated. With extensive possessions in the Pacific, it is most important for the United States to be able to communicate with the Far East. And it is not enough to build these wireless stations. Adequate provision for their protection should be made. The fact that we are now at peace with the world is no guaranty that we never will have trouble with some foreign power.—Providence Journal.

War News Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, March 27, 1865.)

A spirited and successful assault was made on Grant's lines east of Petersburg at daylight day before yesterday.

The skirmishing on the right of our lines in front of Petersburg day before yesterday afternoon was of the spirited and sensational kind, but there were no decisive results.

General Lee officially reports to the War Department as follows: "The day before yesterday morning General Gordon assaulted and carried the enemy's works at Hare's Hill, capturing nine pieces of artillery, eight mortars and a battery of heavy guns, and a number of officers and men, and a number of prisoners, among whom was a brigadier-general and two lieutenants of lower grade. For obvious reasons, we could not bring off the artillery captured, but the guns were dismantled and made useless."

It is said that in the assault on the enemy's works in front of Petersburg day before yesterday the officers were with them. North Carolina Brigade. General Ransom led his men in line style, and they stood by him to the bitter end.

The report comes that General Thomas is at Knoxville, Tenn., with 15,000 men preparing for an invasion of Southern Virginia or Western North Carolina, as the exigencies may suggest.

It is reported that General Hancock, with a force of something over 10,000 men, is moving on the Valley towards Staunton. This report lacks confirmation.

The destruction of private and public property in and about Fayetteville as the Yankees passed through is said to be something beyond human comprehension. Among the buildings wantonly burned were the courthouse and jail, the Observer-Printing office, the arsenal building, two cotton factories, two warehouses and five private residences, three of which were very valuable country homes.

Particulars of the battle of Bentonville, N. C., have come to hand. Bates and Cleburne's Divisions did the most of the fighting, which was of a desperate character. The Arkansas troops were the leaders, and Brigadier-General Reynolds, of that State, was shot down in a charge. Captain Woodson, of the Twenty-fifth Arkansas Regiment, took command in the midst of the fight, and under him the brigade continued the charge to a successful end. The ending was the driving back of the enemy, with heavy losses, and the holding of the field by the Confederates.

In speech made in Washington a few days ago, Lincoln claimed to have with great delight the employment of negro troops in the Confederate army, declaring it to be the last card of desperation and exhausted resources. What does he think of the employment of negro soldiers in the Federal army three years ago?

Five hundred prisoners reached here yesterday morning, and were given quarters in Libby. They were captured on the Petersburg front day before yesterday in Gordon's drive on the enemy's works.

The Voice of the People

Facts About Jackson Funeral.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—For your beautiful tribute to Mrs. Jackson today I thank you. In your sketch of her life, however, the statement is made that General Jackson's body was sent to Lexington from Richmond by canal boat. This is a mistake. After General Jackson died at Guiney Station, his body was sent to Lexington, and was great throng viewed it in the legislative hall, but when it started to Lexington it was put in a car and brought via Gordonsville, arriving in Lexington on the evening of May 12th about 6 o'clock. An immense crowd was waiting at the depot to meet the body, but a committee of citizens appointed by the Mayor took charge and escorted it to the packet boat landing, and next day taken to Lexington, accompanied by the Lynchburg committee.

Mrs. Jackson's book and the Lynchburg Virginian of May 13, 1863, sustain my recollection and statement.
I commenced my career in the Confederate army as a private in Company G, 2d Infantry, Stonewall Brigade, but was detailed by General Jackson's order to assist Surgeon Hunter McGuire in the brigade hospital, and served in Martinsburg, Winchester and near Manassas. I was at Jackson's headquarters every day for months, and had the great honor of personally knowing this great and good man. I am taking the liberty of writing this only to have all that I can to him. E. A. CRAIGHILL, Lynchburg, Va., March 25, 1915.

Queries and Answers

Legal.
What is the limit of a public school teacher's authority in school? What is the law relative to creating disturbance in a public meeting? What is the law requiring a widow to pay taxes and preventing her from representation in public affairs? INQUIRER.

The "limit" is that imposed by the school law and the statutes and common law of the land. In general, when such questions arise as to any teacher in any place, it is about time for him to go to bed and get up. The disturber may be arrested and fined. There is no succession of laws under which widows must pay taxes and, so far, in Virginia no law permitting them to vote.

Virginia Law Book.
Can you tell me where to get a book, "Virginia Laws Made Plain"? S. M. D.
The State Law Library knows nothing of the book, and the principal dealers in law books here never heard of it. It is pretty certain that there is no such book.

TELL ME, YE WINGED WINDS.
Tell me, ye winged winds,
That round my pathway roar
Do ye not know some spot
Where mortals were no more?
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some valley in the west,
Where, free from toil and pain,
The weary soul may rest?
The loud wind dwindled to a whisper low,
And sighed for pity as it answered, "No."

Tell me, thou mighty dew,
Whose billows round me play,
Know'st thou some favored spot,
Some island in a quiet bay,
Where weary man may find
The bliss for which he sighs—
Where sorrow never lies,
And friendship never dies?
The loud waves rolled a perpetual flow,
Stopped for a while, and sighed to answer, "No."

And thou, serene moon,
That, with such lovely face,
Dost look upon the earth,
Asleep in alight's round,
Tell me, in all thy round,
Hast thou not seen some spot
Where miserable man
May find a happier lot?
Behind the clouds thou withdrew in woo,
And a voice, sweet, but sad, responded, "No."

Tell me, my secret soul,
O tell me, Hope and Faith,
Is there a place where peace
From sorrow, sin and death?
Is there no happy spot
Where mortals may be blest,
Where grief may find a balm,
And weariness a rest?
Faith and Love, best boons to mortals
Given,
Waved their bright wings, and whispered, "Yes,
In heaven."
—Charles Mackay.

SLIPPING!

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



—From the Cincinnati Times-Star.

ENGLAND WANTS LASTING PEACE

(London Correspondence, New York Evening Post.)

LONDON, March 9.—It is only natural that the bombardment of the Harbours of a bombardment which seems to be proceeding incessantly from the point of view of the allies, should be accompanied by some relief of hopes on the part of persons who desire to see the European war concluded as soon as possible. Those who indulge those hopes are, however, inspired by the idea that the capture of Constantinople would have a most important moral effect, and should it cause the war to end, it would be a most important moral effect, and should it cause the war to end, it would be a most important moral effect, and should it cause the war to end, it would be a most important moral effect.

On the whole, therefore, and unless economic conditions in Germany are much worse than is generally believed here, it would seem to be distinctly premature and probably unwise to indulge at this juncture of an early peace conference. It is to be feared that the difficulties of the situation must be seriously increased by the almost complete lack of humanitarianism displayed by the Germans throughout the war. Writing as an Englishman, it is, of course, difficult to speak with an unbiased mind, but I cannot help thinking that that sense of justice combined, if I may so express it, with a healthy sense of humor which is a characteristic of the English and the American temperaments, has been thoroughly preserved throughout the conflict, so that we seem to have been able to take a more detached view of the situation than has been the case with Germany.

Even at this moment, when it is evident that Germany is consumed with hatred for this country, no such genuine sentiment prevails here. The German soldier who dies for his country is respected every whit as much as our own fellows, and although there must be few English homes now over which there does not rest the shadow of a real or anticipated mourning, there is not the slightest desire for vengeance, in the ordinary sense of the word, against the German people.

Animating Spirit of the English.

What, however, does animate the feelings of every Englishman is a passionate desire that the principles of justice should be firmly established, and that the countries which have been ruined by France—which have been ruined to satisfy the demands of Prussian militarism, shall receive complete restitution. This is not, however, a desire which shall be achieved alone, but it is as to afford the maximum guarantee against a repetition of such an outrage on civilization as that which has been committed in the present war.

And it is just here that we find the greatest surprise in not noting keen interest and anxiety on the part of the neutral nations. Surely, on the basis of the present situation, it is important for the people of the United States—even in the lowest grounds—that civilization should develop on the basis of the principles of justice, and that the principles of justice should be firmly established, and that the countries which have been ruined by France—which have been ruined to satisfy the demands of Prussian militarism, shall receive complete restitution.

These are questions and principles which affect not merely the circumstances of the hour, but of the whole future, and should America in some fashion not uplift its voice in protest against acts of barbarity throughout the whole world, we are to class that country among those with whom expediency is to be the national watchword? And yet again, it is impossible not to have been struck with one aspect of conditions in your country, which it is perfectly true has until recently applied with equal force to our own.

Nothing will relieve that aspect of the life of the present generation unless it were to be accomplished by some great uprising on the part of the people of Germany, and that themselves, so that we felt that throughout this struggle it was not the German nation, but only one aspect of the country, which had been represented. The apparent determination to have war at all costs, and to prosecute it in a manner which has horrified the whole of Europe. There can be no doubt that, deplorable as the war must have been under any circumstances, had Germany conducted it along the lines consistent with a great civilized nation, the task of peace-

making would have been rendered infinitely easier.

It is, or should be, one of the more favorable points of modern war that when the trials of strength have been completely determined, the equality for the vanquished should be tempered by the utmost mercy and consideration, the one object being not acquisition of territory, but the securing of permanent peace. Hence, one looking to the treaty at the end of the war as the guarantee in that direction. But what is to be the position in the case of a great power which has repudiated all these doctrines at the very outset, and dragging the sword from the scabbard, has declared simply and entirely for the doctrine of expediency and might versus right? The very war itself, so far as Great Britain is concerned, was brought about by Germany's disregard—nay, contempt—for a solemn treaty obligation, and it is that "scrap of paper" which any prove to be most troublesome in bringing the present war to a conclusion. Germany must know this perfectly well, and probably relies upon protracting the war for such a time as shall, to her thinking, cause the powers to wish on almost any terms to bring the war to a conclusion.

Must Make Peace Secure for Future.
But in this country the people, and not least among them business men, whose interests, like those of Germany, are woefully affected by the conflict, are quietly, but unanimously, determined that there can only be one satisfactory end to the present war, and that is the triumph of civilization and democracy over militarism, which, while not bringing in the millennium, provides the only possible chance of the abolition of bloody strife in the years to come.

That is why Europe looks longingly and anxiously towards the great power in the West, which, especially under its present President, has been able to stand not only for civilization, but for righteousness. It is just when the time of complete victory for the allies arrives that England may most require all the moral support which the United States can give her in securing these conditions of world-wide peace which all must so earnestly desire. But if this is not reached it cannot be as the result of some sudden hasty conference between America and England at the end of the war, but must arise out of a strong faith, begotten during the time of trial, that, underlying all questions of material advantage, the United States can give her in securing these conditions of world-wide peace which all must so earnestly desire. But if this is not reached it cannot be as the result of some sudden hasty conference between America and England at the end of the war, but must arise out of a strong faith, begotten during the time of trial, that, underlying all questions of material advantage, the United States can give her in securing these conditions of world-wide peace which all must so earnestly desire.

Work in the Trenches
A London Times correspondent writes from the front in France:
There never has been a war in which officers and men engaged have done so much training under the enemy's fire as in the present war. The trench warfare has bulked very largely in the field curriculum. Expert as are our men in building trenches, nature is almost as good at unbuilding them. Trench warfare is in fact a constant battle between the narrow cut with boarding, barbed wire, netting, the pick and shovel and pump as it is outside with the bullet, the shell and the bomb.

What a trench is, a trench is the better the better it is. It is a sort of a bursting shell; but narrowness does not tend toward comfort. In the good trench the traverses occur with almost as much frequency as the teeth upon a bicycle chain. Every additional foot of trench provides additional protection against shrapnel, another bulwark should a storming party of the enemy get through the wire into the trench and attempt to drive out the occupants with bomb or bayonet.

But every additional corner means a foot-path, for the water of the trench is bridged by long skeleton boxes with an upper and a lower plank and ends, but no sides. Upon these a man cannot sink very far into the mud.

The trench, like the wood, has its domestic side. There is cooking to be done over the braziers, beds to be made out of straw in the trenches which are dugouts. The disintegrating wet wears down and widens the deep furrow until it becomes dangerously open to shrapnel fire. It is the task of the trench engineer to be packed in behind barbed wire, sandbags, or, if the case is very bad, new trench line has to be dug. Planking by no means lasts forever. The trenches swallow timber with the voracity of a spontaneous fire. Pumping has to be done day and night in order to keep the stagnant water down to a possible level; the drainage system, such as it is, has to be attended to by trench engineers. Officers are becoming expert drainage engineers, and sickness has to be looked after, stores have to be taken in when the supply column squelches through the mud in the darkness. Patrols have to be renewed, patrols have to be sent out, new posts. There are a hundred and one things to do before the man who stands motionless and silent on the step of the trenches can fight with efficiency and effect.

Hard on Morris.
(Houston Post.)
A suffragette in Colorado says she wanted her State to be the first to send a lady Senator to the United States Senate. Isn't Texas the first to enjoy this distinction in the person of Morris Sheppard?

Just About.
(Washington Herald.)
A man with no arms is contesting with a man with only one leg for the office of justice of the peace in Baginaw. Which Y would seem as if the job ought to be just about big enough for both of them.